

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES.

VOL XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING DECEMBER 7, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

\$60,000,000 SHORT.

The Ways and Means Committee Has a Large Deficiency to Make Up.

POKER PLAYERS WILL CONTRIBUTE

Cigarette Smokers Will Be Taxed to Help Raise It.

SHRIEK OF THE SUGAR TRUST SHARKS

They Like the Whisky Syndicate, Are Trying to Wring Millions Out of the People for Their Own Enrichment.

Washington, December 6.—(Special)—The estimates on the difference in revenue between the present tariff law and the proposed new law have been made up by experts in the treasury department, and they calculate that there will be a deficiency under the new law of nearly \$60,000,000. This deficiency must be made up by additional internal taxation of some character. The ways and means committee will meet tomorrow to conclude the work on the tariff bill proper and may be able to report it on Monday. Then, some time next week, an internal revenue bill, providing for the deficiency in revenue from the tariff will be prepared. The committee has not agreed upon the details of this bill.

The members, however, have decided upon three things: There will be an income tax, but whether it will be on corporations or individuals is still an open question. The pressure for an individual income tax from the democratic members of the house is very strong, and it may prove successful. Of course, an individual income tax would likewise tax the net incomes of corporations.

Cigarettes and Cards to Be Taxed. The committee has also decided to place a small tax on playing cards, perhaps 10 cents a pack. The cigarette tax will be increased from 50 cents to \$1 per thousand. The whisky tax will be left for the last thing. If under the income tax agreed upon it is believed that sufficient revenue can be raised, the whisky tax will not be increased. Otherwise there may be an increase of 10 cents a gallon on whisky.

The ways and means committee has been a little slow. It is, however, not the fault of the committee, but of the experts of the treasury department who have been called in completing the comparative statements between the present law and the proposed law. It is not probable now that the tariff can be taken up for discussion in the house before the 15th or the 18th of this month, which will give only two or three days for debate before the Christmas holidays. The policy of the democratic leaders in the house is to rush the consideration of the bill by themselves, if possible, to adopt it and send it to the senate during the last week in January.

Talk of a Caucus.

There is a strong sentiment in the house in favor of a caucus on the bill, and soon after it is reported as the indications now are, the democrats will caucus upon it. Many democrats do not like the idea of continuing the sugar bounty, even for a limited period. They say the policy of the house is to pass a sugar bill, and assert that they do not believe in them under any circumstances. Believing this it is barely possible that a small tax may be put on raw sugar, which is now on the free list. Refined sugar is taxed at one-quarter of a cent a pound in the new bill.

Playing Into the Sugar Trust's Hands.

This is simply providing protection for the sugar trust. The democrats as a rule are opposed to any protection for the sugar trust, and most of them want the same tax on raw sugar as reduced. The sugar schedule may, therefore, be somewhat amended in caucus, but it is not believed that any other sections of the bill will be amended materially.

New Postoffices in Georgia.

New postoffices were established in Georgia at the following places: Edward, Warren county, George E. Smith, postmaster; Hayton, Newton county, Alex S. Hays, postmaster; Worsham, Monroe county, John R. Worsham, postmaster. The name of the postoffice at Berrien county, which had been changed to Staunton and Simmons Harrel appointed postmaster.

The Old Members of the House.

Since the death of Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, who, for several years, has been known as the "Father of the House," Mr. Bland, of Missouri, the silver dollar man, succeeds as the member who has served continually the greatest number of years in the house. He is now in his eleventh consecutive term and at the end of this term will have served twenty-two consecutive years. Mr. Bland is but fifty-eight years of age.

The member of the present house who first served a term in the house, however, is General Dan Sickles, of New York. He entered the house in 1857, when he served four years. After an absence of thirty-two years he returned to the present house.

The oldest man in congress and the "Father of Congress" in years, in original entry and length of continuous service, is Senator Morris of New Jersey. He came to the house in 1855 and served there until 1865, when he was promoted to the senate, where he has remained ever since. Mr. Morris is eighty-four years of age, and, if he shall live to serve out his present term, he will have been in congress forty-two years, thirty of which have been spent in the senate.

Georgians Will Organize a Club.

The Georgians here will meet at the Metropolitan hotel on Saturday evening in order to organize a Georgia Club in Washington. The club will be a social gathering where people may have a place where their friends can be properly entertained. While at first the club will probably be a modest affair, it may grow and become one of the leading clubs of Washington.

It Pares Off a Thick Slice.

In speaking of the tariff bill today, Judge Montgomery, of Kentucky, a member of the ways and means committee said: "When it is realized that the tariff bill cuts off \$60,000,000 of revenue derived from the tariff, no tariff reformer can complain of it."

The Nicaragua Canal.

The managers of the Nicaragua Canal Company are preparing to make a strong effort at this session of congress to have the government endorse \$100,000,000 of bonds for the purpose of building this canal. They are said to have Secretary Gresham with them. Just whether this is true cannot be known, however, but whether Mr. Gresham endorses it or not will call for a hard congress to get a bill through endorsing \$100,000,000 of bonds for any purpose.

Congress Takes Up Hawaii.

The Hawaiian matter was brought before both the house and senate today. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, favored the passage of a resolution to discuss the wisdom of the original procedure or of the way that had been done recently by the president's administration. He said he seldom agreed with the senator from Massachusetts, but he did agree with him that this was a simple resolution asking information—information, he thought, the American people wanted to know. The president's message was and was disappointed in the way it was given to them. It had been said instructions had been given. He did not say so, however, and he hoped it was not true, from which it was inferred force was to be used to restore the previously existing status. That brought up the question whether the administration had the power to do this without the consent of congress. To use the army to restore the previously existing condition of affairs, even considering that the government had been planted by fraud or force. There were three departments of this government and the executive department was the one that had the power to do this. The reason why this information should be given now. Perhaps at this moment the navy of the United States was seeking to destroy the provisional government by force and that was a question of propriety which should be determined.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, favored the passage of the resolution. He said he did not intend to say a word in regard to the condition of affairs existing or which existed

its Hawaiian policy and Mr. Mills defended it.

This Hawaiian matter is going to be a very important question before this congress. The democratic leaders view the situation and the attitude of the administration with some alarm. Secretary Gresham is said to have been satisfied that the administration has already had sufficient information from Minister Willis to satisfy them that the purpose to put the queen on the throne has failed. The reason for the failure is said to be that the queen was not willing to return to the service of the United States in the way of the Six Years' Agreement. The throne by aid of the United States unless this government will protect her after her reinstatement. It is understood tonight that the president will voluntarily send to congress as speedily as possible all the correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Stevenson Comes Next Week. Colonel Livingston says he has presented to the ways and means committee a petition signed by all the members of the Georgia delegation asking them to report an individual income tax.

Major Black today conferred with Vice President Stevenson about his visit to the Augusta exposition. The vice president expects to be there next Tuesday. He will probably be accompanied by Mrs. Stevenson, Senator Blackburn and other senators.

E. W. B.

LIVELY SENATE DISCUSSION

Over the Resolution of Mr. Hoar for Information About Hawaii.

Washington, December 6.—A spirited discussion of the Hawaiian question occurred in the senate yesterday. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, requesting the president to forward to the senate all the correspondence on the Hawaiian question, Mr. Hoar said the resolutions covered the period of three administrations and he hoped and believed that the instructions contained in the resolution were quite lively, especially that for the long term senatorship.

As soon as the two houses organized to day Governor McKinley sent his message which is a voluminous and strong document.

The Governor's Message.

The governor begins with the gratifying statement that the finance of the state is better than it has been for years and is steadily improving. It is ample to pay the regular expenses of government, sustain the asylums and schools, pay interest on the public debt and provide for our confederate veterans. The assessment of taxes has increased from \$2,648,523 in 1889 to \$1,506,31 in 1893.

The Penitentiary.

He calls for briefly with the public debt, stating that under the settlement effected during his administration \$24,547,358 of old bonds have been received in exchange for new. There is still outstanding a small balance of bonds which have not been exchanged, because the limitation given the board of commissioners to exchange bonds could not be accomplished. He recommends that their powers be renewed for a limited time, so that the whole debt may be settled on the same conditions. Four times the semi-annual interest has fallen due and was promptly met every time. He also recommends that the commissioners of the sinking fund be authorized to purchase as many of the bonds of the state as they can possibly do, so that there shall be no increase in the amount to be paid in meeting the 3 per cent interest, when it falls due in July, 1901.

The Penitentiary.

He says that there are now 1,340 convicts in the penitentiary, 138 of whom are serving a second term. He suggests that a law should be enacted allowing the chief executive to grant conditional pardons to prisoners in the penitentiary and in the county jails. He recommends the ticket-of-leave plan, based upon the good behavior of the prisoner, with subsequent arrest and imprisonment, on the failure of a person thus released to conduct himself as a good citizen. Attention is called to the astounding fact that the criminal expenses of the state have increased from \$78,000 in 1889 and \$149,000 in 1890 to \$321,000 in 1893.

The Oyster Interest.

The governor deals at length with the oyster question, which he has carefully studied, and believes that the problem will be solved if the present policy is pushed to its logical conclusion. He holds that the oysters belong to the whole people and that they should get their belongings. The grounds are rented at the low price of \$1 per acre.

The governor shows that there are in the state's waters 150,000 acres of natural bed or rocks which no dredge should ever be allowed to scrape. In Chesapeake bay there are 650,000 acres of ground on the ocean side of the Bay of Fundy and Northhampton and marsh lands. The governor believes that in time all these can be rented at \$1 an acre, giving all the state a magnificent revenue.

Pens and Hoar.

Mr. Vilas thought there were reasons why the resolution should not be adopted at this time. The president in his message said that the additional advice were soon expected and what received would be promptly sent to congress, according to the special message. He referred to the remarks of Mr. Hoar, as to the reported action of the president being an act of war, and asked whether the landing of troops to overthrow the government by virtue of their force was not an act of war. The troops were landed under the allegation that they were to be used to protect the lives and property of American citizens.

Mr. Vilas said that Mr. Hoar was begging the question.

Mr. Hoar then continued, saying the government's position yielded to an insurrection and not to American property. "What information has the gentleman from Massachusetts?" asked Mr. Gray. "That there was any armed insurrection on the 16th of July?"

"The statement of Mr. Stevens and of the provisional government," replied Mr. Hoar. "There is not a bit of evidence of that," declared Mr. Gray.

"I think there is," asserted Mr. Hoar. "After the president had sent a letter addressed to 'My Great and Good Brother, President Dole,' it would be an act of infamy only excelled by the act of Jobah when he stabbeth his neighbor under the fifth rib and then asked: 'Art thou in good health, my brother?' (Laughter.)

Mr. Vilas protested that that was not the question.

Mr. Hoar replied that the whole argument of the senator from Wisconsin and the senator from Texas was one which would require the United States to give back Texas to Mexico today.

"We never got Texas from Mexico," said Mr. Mills. "Texas came into the union voluntaril."

Mr. Vilas declared that Mr. Hoar lied from the defense of his own proposition. Without going into the question of the character of the instructions of the president to his minister, Mr. Vilas declared that what the president had instructed the minister to do was to ample, complete and perfect authority to do.

"How do you know?" came from a half dozen senators.

Mr. Vilas moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Hill Agrees with Hoar.

Mr. Hill said he did not propose to cross the Hawaiian bridge until he reached it. He did not propose to discuss the wisdom of the original procedure or of the way that had been done recently by the president's administration.

He said he seldom agreed with the senator from Massachusetts, but he did agree with him that this was a simple resolution asking information—information,

he thought, the American people wanted to know. The president's message was and was disappointed in the way it was given to them. It had been said instructions had been given. He did not say so, however, and he hoped it was not true, from which it was inferred force was to be used to restore the previously existing status.

That brought up the question whether the administration had the power to do this without the consent of congress. To use the army to restore the previously existing condition of affairs, even considering that the government had been planted by fraud or force. There were three departments of this government and the executive department was the one that had the power to do this.

The riot at Roanoke is briefly reviewed and the action of the mayor and military in repelling the mob is cordially approved.

"Let me on a second point say," goes on Mr. Hill, "that the summary execution of the culprits met with the acquiescence of all classes of people. Now, that the courts are in the hands of our own citizens, the people should respect and uphold the law and await the results of a fair trial of the accused. Lynch has never given up his cause of such crimes. He, therefore, appeals to the people to let the law of the land take its course."

Continued on Second Column Second Page.

OFFICES TO FILL.

Virginia's Legislature Will Make History as Well as Laws.

GOVERNOR MCKINNEY'S MESSAGE

Under His Administration the Old Commonwealth Has Prospered.

ROANOKE'S MAYOR IS APPROVED

Lynch Law Is Condemned and an Appeal Is Made to Let the Law Take Its Course.

RICHMOND, Va., December 6.—(Special)—The general assembly of Virginia convened in biennial session at noon today and the 140 law makers will be at work for at least three months. They are not likely to remain very much longer than the constitutional period of ninety days as their term ends on June 1st.

This is perhaps in one respect the most important legislature that has assembled since the war. It has not only to elect a full complement of state officers—governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general elected, but two United States senators, one each from the supreme court and circuit court judiciary have to be chosen. The contests for most of the offices to be filled are quite lively, especially that for the long term senatorship.

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The Governor's Message.

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BAPTIST CONGRESS.

A National Convention of the Leading Members of the Church.

GOVERNOR NORTHERN IS PRESIDENT

Emotional Religion Is Discussed and Approved by Majority of the Delegates—Organization Urged.

Augusta, Ga., December 6.—(Special)—The second day's session of the national Baptist congress was thoroughly interesting and highly instructive. The congress is composed of the most distinguished divines of the Baptist denomination in this country. The best speakers in the church are attending at the congress from this country and Canada. The sessions are conducted publicly and are largely attended by citizens of various denominations. The discussions are of the most important character and of the deepest concern. The arguments are logical and instructive.

Members of the congress are still coming in and the men assigned to the discussion of the various topics are representative men in the Baptist church and prominent men in their communities. Many of them have national reputations. The personnel of the body is fine and as the secretary said, "representative of the country."

The president of the congress is Governor W. J. Northern, a high honor conferred upon the governor by the executive committee of the congress. Among the prominent Baptists in attendance are President Henry G. Weston, LL.D., of the Crozer Theological Seminary, Pennsylvania; Rev. John Lipscomb, D. D., pastor of Grace church, New York; Hon. C. S. Collier, editor of "The New York Examiner"; Rev. J. M. Campbell, D. D., president of Mercer University, Macon, Ga.; Rev. J. J. Dawson, Taylor, D. D., pastor at Mobile; Rev. E. B. Pollard, Ph. D., pastor at Roanoke, Va.; Rev. J. B. Moody, D. D., pastor at Owenton, Ky.; Rev. W. H. Fahey, pastor of Fifth Avenue church, New York; Rev. W. H. Baumbusch, of New York, pastor of Second German church and about 150 others. The congress will continue through tomorrow when other interesting subjects will be discussed.

Emotionalism in Religion.

"Emotionalism" in religion was the theme for discussion at the morning session. Able papers were read by Rev. John Lipscomb Johnson, LL. D., of Columbus, Miss., and Rev. Thomas K. Gessler, D. D., of Grace church, New York. The discussion was joined in by Rev. George E. Horr, of Massachusetts; Rev. R. G. Bevil, of Ontario, and others.

The preponderance of argument was in favor of an appeal to the heart rather than to intellect. Dr. James L. Jackson said:

"I had far rather have all the machinery and ministry of modern revivals with all the people clapping their hands and shouting than cold, cold, unfeeling silence that must reign while cold, unfeeling skeleton hands put a death's head seal upon stone and unbend a stalwart guard at the door of the soul's dear ear."

Rev. Walter Rauchenbush, of New York, said: "If we have to choose between intellect and emotion in religious work I would rather give genuine emotion with little intellect than great intellect without emotion."

Dr. Horace M. Lester, favored an appeal to the emotions through a gentle and earnest presentation of the word rather than magnetic influence of the speaker, for it is more lasting and brings forth fruit. The former is fleeting and unprofitable.

At the afternoon session, the theme of discussion was "Shall Our Young People Be Organized for Christian Work?" Henry C. Vedder, of New York, said the question was a good one, but not the whole. Of course the young people should be organized for Christian work. The young people needed the discipline and the church needed their enthusiasm. Any church that has a Sunday school is stopped from objecting on principle to young people's societies.

Dr. Gambrell on Organization.

Dr. Hawthorne, of Atlanta, who was the next speaker on the programme, was detained at home on account of sickness and President Gambrell, of Mercer University, was compelled to speak in his place. Dr. Gambrell is a humorous speaker and keeps his audience in smiles but presents his thoughts in a way that makes a lasting impression. He said:

"A spiritual generalities is a poor thing. We want Baptists in particular. A Baptist on generalities is running a very shallow water, and will soon be on ground. Organizational generalities should be given opportunities for wise direction. Our northern brethren beat us in organization. We are not an army of Baptists in the south. We are an army of men, and that is not the body of men they are. They must be organized."

This young people's movement puts all the young people to work in the church for the church, and has the opportunity for the church. We must study this question of organization. Many girls dance because they have nothing to do in the church; many a boy who is willing to work is not kept busy in the church. This young people's movement will educate workers for the church. Of course we ought to foster this movement.

Rev. G. S. Gardner, of Nashville, said he believed heartily in the Young People's Society. The only way to hold Baptist young people is to associate them in Baptist doctrine. Our doctrine is sound. The people are good. They are made conscious of the fact that they are factors in Christian work. God speed the movement.

Rev. J. M. D. Gardner, of Charleston, said he was deeply interested in the movement. It is objected that our girls may be called out to do something they ought not to do. We are not doing anything. Why should a woman stand up and catch the blame at Sunday school in the morning and not at liberty to speak in the young people's meeting afternoons?

For Those Interested Only.

The Baptist congress continued its session during the evening with discussions of the topic "Ethical versus Forensic Conceptions of Salvation." The topic is interesting in only to theologians. It brought out some highly metaphysical papers. Dr. Gessler, of New York, made the hit of the evening when he declared that the theory which had impressed him most during the discussion was that it was not necessary to understand every one of the papers which had been read on the topic. The question of the atonement always would be a mystery to the human mind, but any man who was ready to accept Christ could have salvation and have it now.

MR. COZART ELECTED.

The City Council of Columbus Makes Him City Recorder.

Columbus, Ga., December 6.—(Special)—At the monthly meeting of the city council tonight Mr. A. W. Cozart was elected recorder of the city of Columbus for the ensuing year. Mr. Cozart is a clerk in the present house of representatives. He is a self-made young man.

Corbett is to Stop at Thomasville.

Thomasville, Ga., December 6.—(Special)—Jim Corbett will give a sparing exhibition in Thomasville before going to Mitchellville to play for his fight with Mitchell. The combat will be held Saturday evening, Wednesday, December 13th, at the Thomasville opera house giving him a heavy guarantee. The local sports are happy.

\$60,000,000 SHORT.

Continued From Second Column First Page.
in Hawaii a year ago. The difficulty was that the president and the newspapers say that there is a purpose to restore the queen, to renew the state quo, to set aside what was regarded by the administration as an unlawful act.

Mr. Frye of Maine, spoke of the high character of ex-Minister Stevens and declared the readiness of himself and his colleague (Mr. Hale) to defend him agains any attack that might be upon him.

Mr. Calhoun of Florida, closed the debate and the resolution was adopted without a division.

After a short executive session the senate at five minutes past 4 o'clock, adjourned until tomorrow.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

An Early Adjournment in Order to Take Part in Statue Unveiling.

Washington, December 6.—At the opening of the session of the house this morning, Mr. Outhwaite asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution permitting Colonel Anson Mills, of the Third United States Cavalry, to stand on the grounds upon which the convention of 1889 was held and the resolution was adopted without a division.

After a short executive session the senate at five minutes past 4 o'clock, adjourned until tomorrow.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM WAS DIRECT

BELL'S QUEER CASE.

WITH THE INTEREST.

He Came Near Being Hanged for Murdering a Girl.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM WAS DIRECT

Not Until After He Was Sentenced Did He Remember Where He Was When the Crime Was Committed.

Birmingham, Ala., December 6.—(Special)—Will Bell, a young negro, was released from the county jail today after an experience that he will never forget.

A horrible murder was committed in a negro shanty in the city on Christmas Eve, 1891. A young colored girl was murdered before her whole family, her throat being cut from ear to ear. Will Bell, a friend of the family, did the killing, and in the excitement which followed made his escape, but no trace of the murderer could be found. More than a year afterward a policeman arrested a negro on First avenue for some trivial offense, and on casting over his list of descriptions of criminals wanted, as is customary with the officers, he found that this negro's fit of Will Bell, the murderer. When asked his name the negro promptly replied, "Will Bell." Of course a case was made at once and Bell was taken to jail, accused of having murdered a colored girl, mother of a negro on First avenue for some trivial offense, and on casting over his list of descriptions of criminals wanted, as is customary with the officers, he found that this negro's fit of Will Bell, the murderer. 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A BAL POUDRE.

The Nine O'Clocks Entertain Delightfully at the Kimball.

THE WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE CLUB

And the Excellent Work It Is Doing
Marriges in Atlanta Yesterday.
Notes and Social News.

The Nine O'clock German Club had its first dance at the Kimball last evening, and the bal poudre was declared by all to be quite one of the most charming affairs ever given by a club noted for the elegance and brilliancy of its entertainments. The ballroom was beautifully decorated with palms and roses, while many handsome lamps, vases and rugs gave an air of delightful luxury to the scene. There were quantities of lovely favors and an elaborate and delicious supper was served at midnight.

Among those present were:

Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. W. B. Lowe, Mrs. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoyle, Mr. and Mrs. Hinsdale, Mr. and Mrs. John Grant, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Clarke, Miss Ada Mattox, Miss Della New, Miss Willie Fox, Miss Sadie Wyly of Montgomery, Miss Lillie Orme, Miss Martin of Florida, Miss Nannie Sue Hill, Miss Emily English, Miss Ethel Toy, Miss Gaines, Miss Virginia Arnold, Miss Mamie Goldsmith, Miss Lillie Goldsmith, Miss Iza Glenn, Miss Louise Bigby, Miss Marsh, Miss Rebelle Lowe, Miss Bessie Tharin of Florida, Miss Raina, Miss Sadie Williams, Miss Bessie Tucker, Miss Sadie Tucker, Miss Margaret Newman, Miss Gussie Grady, Miss Lella Venable, Miss Sullivan of San Antonio, Miss Annie May Hall.

Messrs. Robert Lowry, S. M. Hall, Frank Block, J. W. English, Jr., W. H. Rountree, John M. Slator, Hugh Adams, W. T. Spalding, W. C. Jones, C. C. Moore, Mr. Charles H. Williams, Jr.; Frank Orme, T. J. Peoples, Innan Sanders, Reuben Hayden, Gus Ryan, W. H. Black, V. H. Tallafro, E. R. Black, Stovall Hall, James L. Riley, Tom Peoples, Otto O. Smith, Charles Healy, T. B. Paine, J. Frank Meador, J. J. Hall, J. E. Butler, Robert Maddox, Jr., Green of Washington, D. C.; Joseph Eddie-man, of Bartow; Upshaw, Seddon, Rodgers, Bell and others.

Probably nothing ever organized in this city for the good of woman-kind has been so comprehensive and far-reaching as the Women's Co-operative Club. The club has now been in existence since the 1st of November and each day since it opened it has furnished comfortable hot luncheons at very moderate price to a large contingent of the down-town business women and has enabled many others to make profitable sales of their needlework, cabin pictures and other articles.

The club is especially anxious to take orders for entertainments and for Christmas cakes, plum puddings and other similar articles. Among the members there are several ladies who have an especial talent for fine cooking, and there is an English lady who takes orders for genuine English plum puddings. Her prices are very moderate indeed, and it would pay any housewife to order this trouble-some but necessary part of a Christmas dinner instead of bothering over the making herself. A number of pretty lingerie and fine articles are on sale, and many others are on sale at the rooms, and many of them would make the daintiest Christmas present.

The embroidered linens are particularly attractive. Among these are many exquisite specimens of the latest styled center pieces and mats in the newest and most graceful designs. A wedding veil is there, too—a beautiful wedding veil of finest thread lace, marked at a very low price indeed. It is one that has been woven and I think it must have some sad little history. A woman who would put her wedding veil up for sale must need money it would bring very badly. I hope some one of wealth will go and examine this beautiful emblem of wealth and joy. It would make a charming drapery for a satin evening gown, and now as it was originally, nothing could be lovelier and more magnificent. There are some pretty little robes and frocks and sacks for babies and small children that any mother would find serviceable and ornamental. I hope by Christmas that all the articles up there will be sold, for I know that the women who made them are anxiously awaiting the results of their disposal, either for the necessities of life or for use in bringing the extra cheer to Christmas into their homes.

Right here in connection with this work I want to say a few words of commendation of Miss Hoppe's management of the club. She is is in charge of the lunch room and the exchange, and she has undertaken the work entirely for the sake of her desire to bring aid and comfort to her sister women. There is just one little thing about the club that it seems to me it would be well for the managers to look into and adjust, if possible, and that is the service of the tables. It seems that the tables are waited upon by a young corps of young ladies, each having a day to do the nob's duty which they have taken upon themselves to perform. Now, when I call and say down to take a little luncheon at the club the other day, there was among these volunteers a waitress who made it pretty disagreeable to all those around. She seemed to be in a very ugly humor, declared she wasn't cut out to be a waitress maid and that she begged to be delivered from doing such charity in the future. Now such talk would scarcely be agreeable to the club women who come there for their luncheons, but by so doing not consider that they are receiving charity from the hands of their fellow women. They pay the price which covers the actual cost of the food they consume and the young woman who waits upon them are not giving them charity any more than they would be at any sort of place far. The women who are willing to work for the institution do it for the sake of the institution itself, and if they cannot give them assistance graciously it would be so much better for them to keep out of the work. This same young woman, after my friend and myself had finished looking at some of the garments for sale, came in the room, flounced around and remained until the time that people would straighten up things, after they were through with them. Now, it seems to me that she would have done well were coming to attend the lunch room to go and take a few steps from those courteous and pleasant girls who come from the big shops and dressmaking establishments, to take their luncheon at the club. I really think that ungracious work is about the worst offering we could make God or man. I am glad to say that, with this attitude of the prominent aid, the women interested in the club have exhibited generosity, unselfishness and kindness toward each other to an unusual degree.

A wealthy little woman of my acquaintance joined the club in order to be able to place some of the work of friends on sale and she is going to be one of the volunteer corps of waitresses some days. When she does I am sure she will acquaint herself with that courtesy and ability which so many other girls have shown in the same position.

Miss Sou Lowe Harwell, of Inman Park, leaves this morning for Easton-ton, Ga., to attend the wedding, as bridegroom, of Miss Bessie Denham and Hon. J. E. Camp. Miss Harwell will be the guest of the Misses Reid until after the holidays. Miss Harwell is one of the handsomest and most stylish young ladies in the city. She possesses remarkable grace and many charms and accomplishments. During her visit she will doubtless be the recipient of much attention.

A very pretty home wedding was that yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, on Luckie street, when Miss Fannie May Taylor was united in marriage to Mr. T. P. Weston. The house was tastefully decorated for the occasion and the interesting ceremony was performed in the presence of a number of intimate friends of the bride and groom. Miss Ade Bellinger was maid of honor, and Mr. John F. Bradley best man. Rev. Mr. Hollerly officiated. After receiving the congratulations of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Weston left for Palatka and other Florida.

Miss Taylor is a beautiful and highly accomplished young lady, possessing all the traits of lovely womanhood. She is one who will truly adorn her. For several years she has been member of The Constitution's business force and the congratulations extended her husband and herself by her late associates are hearty indeed. Mr. Weston is a well-known young railroad man and stands high with all who know him.

The Baptist Orphans' home bazaar will begin today at the orphanage, 233 Courtland avenue. This will be a most delightful affair of its kind, and should be patronized by all who can do so. You can purchase Christmas dolls and other articles of like character and at the same time aid the orphans. Hot meals will be served from 11 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. today and tomorrow.

At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. E. A. Robertson, No. 49 West Harris street, yesterday at 10:30 o'clock a. m., Mr. J. D. Atkisson and Miss Emma Tallulah Robertson were married, Rev. Dr. A. R. Hollerly officiating. Miss Robertson is a young lady of Atlanta's progressive young business men, being the senior member of the firm of Atkisson & Burge, brokers of this city. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple left for a bridal tour through Florida, leaving them the best of friends for many of their friends for a happy and prosperous future. Mr. and Mrs. Atkisson will be at home at No. 11 Luckie street after December 15th.

Miss Eva Thompson, daughter of Mr. Jesse Thompson, one of Augusta's most prominent citizens, was married at noon yesterday at the Methodist church in Augusta, to Mr. Meredith Berry of Sparta. Miss Buford Thompson, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Mr. Ernest Smith, of Sparta, best man. It was a beautiful wedding, and immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Berry left for their new home at Sparta.

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TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., December 7, 1893.

Why Not Be Men?

It is a well known fact that the congressmen from the south and west, and in fact a majority of the democrats in congress are strongly in favor of an individual income tax and the repeal of the state bank tax.

They have time and again announced that they would support these measures, and many of them who were interviewed two days before congress met spoke out boldly on this line. Out of 219 congressmen who were sounded in regard to the income tax, ninety favored it and only seventy opposed it. It is safe to say that there is just as strong a sentiment in favor of repealing the tax on state bank issues.

This is the situation and it is well understood throughout the country. The democratic congressmen begin the regular session fresh from a visit to their constituents. They have been assured in unmistakable terms that the policy of financial relief embodied in the state bank plank of our platform is overwhelmingly endorsed by the people, and that an individual income tax is also desired.

Change Demanded. Democratic congressmen from the south need not flatter themselves that the people are satisfied with the financial situation as it stands. Southern representatives will not be permitted to sit down and fold their hands under the impression that the question is settled, and that, therefore, they have nothing more to do with the matter. There has been no settlement. Cotton is worth nearly \$10 a bale less than it was this time last year. A heavier pressure has been put on all forms of industry. Depression has attacked all forms of business. There is no escape for the people except through the medium of legislation that is intended to meet the approval of the masses of this country instead of the money kings of this country and Europe.

We say, therefore, that the thing to do is to pass the Wilson tariff bill and get it out of the way, so that whatever untoward influence, doubt or expectation it may have on the business situation shall be removed. It is not to be expected that every democrat will approve each line or paragraph of the bill; but the bill as a whole moves toward reform. It lays the foundation for a more radical treatment of the whole question at some future time. It removes some of the obstacles that have stood in the way of reform. It will prepare the public mind of the east for accepting the tariff for revenue only, opposing it. We find also some of the moderate protectionists opposing the bill and others favoring it.

The truth seems to be that the measure is in the nature of a compromise between conflicting views in the committee, and is put forward as the basis of a temporary settlement of the tariff question on conservative lines.

There is much in the bill that ought to meet the approval of those who are anxious to see the present anomalous business situation relieved of the strain that has been put upon it.

We say, therefore, that the thing to do is to pass the Wilson tariff bill and get it out of the way, so that whatever untoward influence, doubt or expectation it may have on the business situation shall be removed. It is not to be expected that every democrat will approve each line or paragraph of the bill; but the bill as a whole moves toward reform. It lays the foundation for a more radical treatment of the whole question at some future time. It removes some of the obstacles that have stood in the way of reform. It will prepare the public mind of the east for accepting the tariff for revenue only, opposing it.

The main thing is to get the measure out of the way so that it will be in operation before the people turn their attention to electing congressmen next year.

The Wilson bill is conservative and still democratic. It applies to the tariff for the first time in thirty years the gauge and measure of genuine reform.

If the bill can be amended in any particular without delaying it, there is no objection to that; but there should be no unnecessary delay. The measure should be made a law as promptly as it can be put through congress, and it should go into operation at a date as early as is consistent with the welfare of the business interests which it affects.

Whatever criticism may be passed on the Wilson bill, there is this much to be said in its favor—it is better than the McKinley law. Being better than that oppressive law, it should be supported by the democrats and be pushed through congress with all possible speed. The people are tired of democratic wrangling over every public question that comes up for settlement. They want to see democratic action and that action cannot be too prompt.

A Bit of Philosophy. We regret to see some sensible people, who ought to know better, falling into a pessimistic mood.

Because some things have gone wrong, our gloomy friends assume that everything is wrong, that the times are out of joint, that we are going to have a very cold winter, etc.

It is the easiest thing in the world to talk in this strain and find appreciative listeners, but it is bad policy and there is no sense in it. Such talk encourages pessimism, and it is a notorious fact that pessimists never do anything to help their neighbors, or their country, or times better. The man who spends his time croaking and grumbling, discourages others and is an obstacle in the way of enterprise, development, progress and all good works.

We may laugh at the optimist sometimes, but, after all, he is one of the brightest and most useful factors of our social, business and political life. He never gives up, never acknowledges that he is hopeless, never gives up the fight, and his sunshine and energy are communicated to others, bracing them up and stimulating them to renewed endeavor, until finally the cheerful, hopeful, plucky

merle dribble from the patronage pot.

The president says nothing about state banks. Then, why not go ahead and repeat the tax, as our platform recommends?

The president advocates a tax on corporation incomes. But that is no reason why congress should hesitate to carry out its original plan of imposing such a tax on individual incomes, and in this way do justice without discriminating against industry.

If our financial and revenue policy was right the day before congress met, it is right now, and the people expect to see it carried into effect. Our congressmen doubtless feel this way. They should have courage enough to act like men.

Now that their manliness is to be tested they should prove themselves equal to the emergency.

Why not be men? ——————

How Are the Mighty Fallen! "Voorhees plays the cheap demagogue in the senate!"

This remarkable headline over a Washington dispatch in yesterday's Evening Official Organ was the cause of a good deal of innocent mirth.

Two short months ago, when Voorhees led the gold standard forces against silver, our contemporary extravagantly sounded his praises and complimented the conduct which he admitted would blot out the record of a whole life. Then it was "the great Voorhees" and "the noble Voorhees," and "God bless Voorhees" and the like.

What has so suddenly lowered its estimate of this grand and glorious statesman to the level of "a cheap demagogue?" In glancing over the dispatch with this startling headline we found the following:

Senator Voorhees opened his pension campaign in the senate this morning by introducing two bills—one declaring a pension a vested right, regulating the suspension of the pension of members of Congress by the supreme court of the District of Columbia; the other defining sundry crimes against the United States in the administration of the pension laws.

We begin to catch on. The noble patriot who dumped the record of a lifetime into a hole to become the super-vicarious manager of the goldbug campaign in the senate is in danger. He is treading on forbidden ground. If he proposes to run amuck, and take the bit in his mouth, he cannot expect to pose as a "noble patriot." He will be only "a cheap demagogue." Such a fall is humiliating, and if Mr. Voorhees's feelings are not lacerated he will prove to be callous indeed.

Change Demanded. Democratic congressmen from the south need not flatter themselves that the people are satisfied with the financial situation as it stands. Southern representatives will not be permitted to sit down and fold their hands under the impression that the question is settled, and that, therefore, they have nothing more to do with the matter. There has been no settlement. Cotton is worth nearly \$10 a bale less than it was this time last year. A heavier pressure has been put on all forms of industry. Depression has attacked all forms of business. There is no escape for the people except through the medium of legislation that is intended to meet the approval of the masses of this country instead of the money kings of this country and Europe.

We say, therefore, that the southern representatives who imagine that the people are satisfied, that they will not be permitted to remain securely in their places unless they use their utmost influence to secure such remedial legislation as will relieve the people from the pressure which the present financial situation imposes on them.

The situation is all right for the east. Nobody disputes that. Mr. Guelard, of Chatham, in his recent remarks in the house on the bank bill, said that there is plenty of money; that the stringency has been greatly overdrawn; that anybody who has security can take it to New York and get all the money he wants. This is certainly a very apt description of the situation as far as it goes. There has been but little stringency felt by the people who have been holding money. There has been no real stringency at the east.

The stringency is at the south, in the west and in some of the middle states. In this section it is chronic, but the re-establishment of the single gold standard has put additional pressure on the people, and it hurts. Money is scarce here and, therefore, dear. It is plentiful at the east, and, therefore, interest is low, except where money is to be invested in industrial enterprises, and then it is almost as high there as it is here.

Why should the people rest contentedly under a financial system which compels them to put such security as they have in a carpetbag and go to New York to borrow money. This very fact, vouchered for by Mr. Guelard, of Chatham, shows that our financial system is inequitable and unjust in its operations; that it is not in touch or sympathy with the needs of the people.

And when we say the people we do not mean the farmers alone, but the smaller business men, whose prosperity depends on that of the farmers; and all the business men who are not engaged in banking, or whose profits depend on the ability of the people to buy and pay for what they get.

There has been a very serious effort made by superficial writers to show that the interests of the farmers are not identical with those of the rest of the people. But there is nothing in such a contention. It proceeds on an assumption as false as anything can be. To whatever degree the farmers are prosperous or unprosperous, just in that degree business prosper or fails to prosper; just in that degree industrial progress goes forward or lags behind. But prosperity is never found where money is scarce and dear and prices abnormally low; and we shall never have any real prosperity in this section again until a change has been made in our financial system—a change that will enable the people of all sections to reap the benefits of it.

Why should a farmer, or a business man, wishing to borrow a moderate sum, for business, be compelled to go to New York for it? Is this the end and

beginning of the patronage pot. The president says nothing about state banks. Then, why not go ahead and repeat the tax, as our platform recommends?

This is the fundamental weakness of our financial system. It has given Shylockism supreme control of the finances. The government, in the interest of Shylockism, has made it practically impossible for the people of the states to utilize their credit. If they want to borrow money which they themselves have authorized they must first be able to buy a government bond, and then they must go to New York.

There must be a change. The system that abolishes the credit of the people by taxing the bills of state banks, and that outlaws land, the basis of all credit, should be radically reformed; and the sooner southern congressmen set about this business, the more thoroughly will they recommend themselves to the approval of their constituents. There must be a change and a radical one.

How to Help Our Trade. It is to be hoped that the business men and others who are interested in extending Atlanta's trade and building up the city will attend the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Those who are familiar with the facts of the case believe that we can get together and make such representations to the railroads as will induce them to grant us low through freight rates. It will then be easy on account of our geographical position and distributing facilities to control our share of the foreign produce and provision trade and the importing traffic of the country. The success of this movement means more houses, more population, more money, more business and more employment for labor in Atlanta.

The 20,000,000 people in this southern land of ours can hold their own, if they do no better. They are not bankrupt, nor deeply in debt, nor suffering for the comforts of life. They have not knocked off work and joined the procession of calamity shouters. They are not standing still. Signs of progress dash out on every hand. The presents ours and we feel reasonably sure of the future. We have weathered the worst of the financial storm, and with our reasonable hope of financial relief in some shape from a democratic congress, we should settle down to our work in a confident and a happy mood.

When did a legislative caucus ever hurt the democratic party?

The Wilson tariff bill ought to go through without any delay.

The country wants congress to act.

When the people want to read tariff speeches they can turn to the old files of The Congressional Record.

If the democrats want to have a wrangle over the Wilson bill let them get in a back room. The people are tired of democratic wrangling in congress.

London has again given the signal that it wants an issue of United States bonds. It is selling "our" securities in Wall street.

Are we to issue more bonds to meet a deficit when the treasury is loaded with bullion silver? Let congress put the mint to work.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Senator Lodge says that if the president's Hawaiian policy is right, and it is our duty to overturn a government that we have recognized so that we may recognize another government, then, we should restore Texas to Mexico, and France, which aided us in the revolution, should take steps to restore us to it by force, if necessary, to England.

Mr. Russell Sage, a new holder in the West Presbyterian church of New York, complained lately that the pastor, Rev. Dr. J. R. Paxton, was not preaching so good sermons as formerly. Dr. Paxton, who has peremptorily resigned, in spite of a vote of the church asking him to remain, says he thinks that Mr. Sage says is so, and thinks advancing young and broken health that the reverend sage is not fit to preach. He does not understand how Mr. Sage can possibly know whether the sermons are good or not, since he is so deaf that he could not hear Gabriel's trumpet. "And I don't believe he would want to hear it," adds Dr. Paxton, from which the inference may be drawn that the doctor's wit is as keen as ever, even if his tongue is not so eloquent.

Senator Moran's enthusiastic reception in Alabama during the past few days shows that the people are overwhelmingly for him. He will succeed himself in the senate.

Something Remarkable. From The American Times-Recorder.

The business record of Atlanta during the recent panic is something remarkable. Considering the magnitude and number of its commercial enterprises, the fewness of the failures shows up in striking contrast with other and older cities. It certainly speaks well for the solidity of that city that it has passed through the troublous times with scarcely a ripple in the smooth course of her business.

SOME STATE STORIES.

The Warrenton Clipper tells this novel and interesting story of real life in a Georgia justice court:

"Scene—Justice court.
Time—2 o'clock Saturday evening.
Place—Tennille, Ga., Justice J. L. Turner presiding.
Actors—Colored James Whitehead and Horace M. Holden."

"The evidence in the case is all in and now the question as to which lawyer is entitled to the concluding argument is up. The lawyers each pushes his point and the judge looks nonplussed. The question as to which has the conclusion is a knotty one."

"All—Instantly Colonel Whitehead challenges his opponent to a game of chess to decide the matter. The challenge is accepted and they each out with a silver dollar and toss it heavenward. The dollars fall and spin around the floor in a sportive way, finally fall over, with Colonel Whitehead's dollar nearest a seam in the floor and he has won the conclusion at checkers.

"The above is a somewhat queer justice court proceeding, but one not altogether unknown to Georgia lawyers. Perhaps Snolygoer Ham might add this to his list of queer scenes and use it to some advantage."

Here is another original and unique item from The Warrenton Clipper:

"Colonel Rabe Thompson, Norwood's leading boot and shoemaker, is probably the oldest man now living in the world. He was twenty-two years old when he left his father, who had died in Murray county with his wife about ten years ago. He then kept books for another uncle in Washington, Ga., twenty-five years; he then taught school in Warren county fifteen years; he then became a music teacher for fifteen years; he then ran as conductor on the Georgia railroad for thirty years and was crippled while in railroad service and since that time he has been shoemaking for sixty years."

It is the easiest thing in the world to talk in this strain and find appreciative listeners, but it is bad policy and there is no sense in it. Such talk encourages pessimism, and it is a notorious fact that pessimists never do anything to help their neighbors, or their country, or times better. The man who spends his time croaking and grumbling, discourages others and is an obstacle in the way of enterprise, development, progress and all good works.

It is unnecessary to make an argument for a tax so much needed and so clearly equitable, and our numerous object lessons resulting in a plethora of locked up currency in the east, while there is a currency famine in the south and west, make it plain that we must modify our financial system so as to make it possible for the people to use their credit and maintain a sound local currency.

With the democratic majority in congress holding these views, we do not see how they can be changed by the

fellow turn things over, helping themselves and everybody around them.

We want more of this spirit among our people. Here in this favored region there should be no room for the croaker. It is true that we feel a touch of the general depression, but the south has been preparing for it through two years of unusual economy and industry, and the hard times we are talking about would be considered good times by hundreds of thousands of people in the overcrowded east, in the mortgaged west, in the sorrowful silver states, and in Michigan, where 50,000 persons are on the verge of starvation on account of the depressed iron industry. Our section is looked upon as a land of happiness and prosperity by these less fortunate situated people.

Instead of looking on the dark side, we have every reason to put our best foot foremost and make the most of the blessings we enjoy. If every man who reads this homely advice will go out with a smiling face and words of cheer on his lips he will be surprised to see how soon everything will chime in with his mood, and he will find that he is a better worker, a better business man and a better Christian. Talk alone will not bring good times, but the right sort of talk, with the right spirit and the right work will do it.

The 20,000,000 people in this southern land of ours can hold their own, if they do no better. They are not bankrupt, nor deeply in debt, nor suffering for the comforts of life. They have not knocked off work and joined the procession of calamity shouters. They are not standing still. Signs of progress dash out on every hand. The presents ours and we feel reasonably sure of the future. We have weathered the worst of the financial storm, and with our reasonable hope of financial relief in some shape from a democratic congress, we should settle down to our work in a confident and a happy mood.

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THAT INCOME TAX

Will Ruin All the Building and Loan Associations,

AND WOULD CAUSE A BUSINESS SMASH

What the Leading Spirits of the Loan and Building Associations Have to Say About Mr. Cleveland's Tax Plan.

What will become of the building and loan associations?

That's the question the people are asking when they discuss the proposed tax on corporations.

And the general verdict seems to be that it will play havoc, sad havoc, among all the associations in the south. More especially does it call forth comment and not only comment, but caustic criticism from the officers of the associations who, by virtue of their experience, are in a position to know just what effect such proposed legislation would bring on. The opinion of the men who are at the head of the principal building and loan associations whose headquarters are in Atlanta are unanimous. They rise with one voice to condemn it.

Mr. Malcolm Johnson, who is always thoroughly up on all subjects of political significance, and who manages the affairs of the National Building and Loan Association in this city, was seen by a Constitution reporter yesterday.

"I am deeply interested in this thing," he said, "and I believe that if the passage of such a bill seems imminent to the people, a howl will go up that will echo throughout every state in the union. I know it will. The method is absurd, and if passed will prove ruinous to the south and her interests."

"For the sake of convenience all business is tending toward corporations, mercantile especially. Now, there is no question about the great bulk of the property of the poor is in corporations. To tax them would be a direct tax upon the hard earnings of the poor class and still leave exempt the princely and colossal incomes of the huge money magnates and bloated bondholders of the east, who count their incomes by the millions. It is a well-acknowledged fact that these men do not bear to the smallest degree their share of the burden.

World Crush the Poorer Classes.

"Building and loan associations, everybody knows, are composed almost exclusively of laboring people, people who save their small earnings and invest them from week to week and from month to month. Now, such a tax would fall with peculiar force and severity upon them. And, as everyone understands, the associations make profits by frequent reinvestment of these small weekly installments, which is in effect compounding the interest of the small payments of its shareholders. This proposed taxation of corporations would just be putting such a tax upon the weekly earnings of those poor people, because such expenses must first come out of the monthly installments before investment.

"On the National Building and Loan Association, whose operations are very extensive and which has accumulated assets running up in the millions, this tax would be a severe impediment toward maturing their stock. On each of the National Building and Loan Associations in Atlanta, according to the proposed rate of taxation, a tribute of \$8,000 or \$10,000 would be an annual levy. This money invested according to the plans of the building and loan associations would make comfortable homes for from seventy-five to one hundred families every year.

"Yes sir, this tax would fall heavily upon the meager earnings of the washerwoman, the carpenter, the bri-klayer, and all that class of people who support themselves on small salaries. Experience has proven that building and loan associations properly conducted are the best investments for persons of ordinary means, in fact, an absolute necessity and of all corporations this tax would fall most heavily upon them. Such an extreme measure as this won't pass—it can't pass—the people will rise up in arms against it."

Mr. Johnson was very pronounced in his denunciation of that part of the president's message which spoke out in favor of taxing corporations.

Mr. W. C. Hale Talks.

Mr. William C. Hale, secretary and general manager of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, was next seen.

"I think it is a hardship and a burden upon those individuals who own shares in these corporations. This more especially the case in the building and loans associations, because the bulk of their stockholders are persons of small means and persons who usually join an association to secure a home for themselves, or to use it as a savings bank for accumulating a fund against a rainy day.

"By the system of small monthly payments many of these people have been buying a home and thereby become a better citizen. Many could never get a home in any other way. To levy a tax upon a poor man, which is the immediate effect of the tax upon the corporation of which he is a member, in preference to that man who has a large income is, in my mind, manifestly unjust. I do not say that I am in favor of an income tax, but if it is necessary to choose between a tax on corporations and a tax on individual incomes, I would decide in favor of the latter.

The effect of such a tax upon our association would be to require about 4,000 individuals to share it in proportion to the stock held by them. And most of them hold small amounts because of limited means. This tax would fall severely, upon the wage-earner."

Cabaniss' Opinion.

Said Mr. G. A. Cabaniss, president of the Southern Home Building and Loan Association:

"I am in favor of a tax upon individual incomes. This is one of the fairest methods of taxation. I am not in favor of an income tax, however. This is one of the most inequitable methods of taxation. Building and loan associations are made up of the earnings saved by the poorer class of people. This tax would fall upon them. It is not right. It is unjust and I, for one, stand dead against it."

Mr. W. G. Paschall, of the Southern Home:

"I have always been a strong Cleveland man, but this proposition of his to place a burden upon the working men and exempt the big men of Wall street is to me preposterous."

Hulsey's Huffy.

Colonel W. H. Hulsey, president of the National Building and Loan Association, was very vehement in his remarks upon the subject and his abuse of the proposed measure was emphatic:

"It ought to damn every man that votes for it," cried the colonel. "It is the meanest form of taxation and the most abominable proposition civilized man ever heard of. The idea; why Congress might as well tax the sun, the moon, the stars, the every man whose annual income is \$100 in the thousands shall be forced to pay so much per year. It means just that, for the tax is going to fall upon the poor man. It reverses the natural order of things. It is absolutely absurd. I am against it."

Mr. D. B. Stanclif, manager of the National Railway Association:

"On the 5th of last April, we were in Kentucky placing a 2 per cent tax on all building and loan associations doing business in that state. The effect has been disastrous, and it takes all an association can do to do busi-

ness in that state. The law has practically driven out all associations."

This illustrates what would be the effect upon the associations in the south if the same tax would start in the same way. These associations have become a necessity in the south. They take the place of savings banks which they have up north. Now, to put such a tax upon them would undoubtedly be a vital blow at the interests of the poor people for the associations are made up, in the main, of poor people. At the proposed rate of taxation upon corporations I don't see, if the bill becomes a law, how our associations can flourish.

Gossip of a Day.

Four lamps burning brightly furnished a novel sight which greeted the eyes of the senate judiciary committee at the capitol yesterday evening. In the room where there were in the room a number of gentlemen, among them two of the officials of the Standard Oil Company—Mr. F. B. Squier and Mr. McGowan. Mr. Squier is one of the most prominent officials of the company and is one of the most prominent citizens of Cleveland, O., where he makes his home. He is a very wealthy gentleman and in which he represents, he has made large investments in Florida phosphate lands and is also the owner of one of the best newspapers in Ohio—The Cleveland "World".

The bill that was under consideration was one prepared by the state chemist and introduced by Mr. Boynton, of Calhoun. It provided that oil sold in Georgia shall have the same illuminating power than now.

Before the committee, Chemist Payne explained that he had prepared the bill at the instance of the commissioner of agriculture, based on the numerous complaints as to the quality of oil sold in different sections of the state. He had analyzed these oils and had found in some instances that there was a difference of 20 per cent in the oil and the lighter oil and that in several instances the oil he had examined was only a little over 40 per cent of what chemists call normal oil. He explained, too, that the heavier oil has less illuminating power, as it was harder for it to travel up the wick.

Captain Jackson, who represented the Standard Oil people, presented the legal argument in opposition to the bill. Captain Jackson gave some very interesting information on the subject of wicks. He showed that many of the textile wicks furnished so much resistance to oils that they are responsible for the dimness of the light. He exhibited to the committee a very simple device, which is a housewife's trick, and which is claimed will make a poor oil burn as brightly as a good oil with wicks of other materials. This is simply made of candle wicks, which are usually sold in packages, of course, so as to fit the lamp.

The representatives of the big oil company also showed that the higher grade oil which they sell down south in Georgia is sold in 100 more different parts of the state and has never been taken from the market. It is more expensive, however, than the common oil sold at the groceries by other retail dealers.

The committee will report adversely on the bill.

Mr. Julian Ralph, who is at the Aragon, is one of the most prominent newspapermen in America. For several years he has been considered one of the very best newspaper writers in the country. The Sun, he edited Truth, a spicy gossip paper, which kept New York pretty much on edge, and more recently he has been on the staff of the New York Tribune. He is the author of many interesting stories of the great cities of the country and other matter of like nature. He has a story on college life in the Christmas Harper's, which is the best thing in the magazine. Mr. Ralph is on a tour of observation through the south.

It is very likely that there will be a compromise, and save the registration of the bill, it is needless to say, will be one which meets the nearly approval of the members of the Chatham delegation in the house for the gentlemen engaged in this bill will be the key to the situation.

At that time those gentlemen refused to sign the bill, and the bill was referred to the committee without a dissenting vote, and the vote was very light indeed.

At all of the voting places the candidates were on hand working for the election of the ticket and fighting the opposition that was sprung at the last minute, an opposition, in fact, of which no one appeared to know anything, even after it had made its appearance.

The heaviest voting was done in the sixth ward, but there it was not near the registration.

There were no crowds around any of the voting places at any time during the day and only those who were out to vote would have known that an election was on hand. Small were the crowds out that in one of the wards it was necessary for the man to stand on a stool on the side of the house announcing that voters were being received at the instate for aldermen and councilmen.

Some time ago Mr. Osborne, in a spirit of concession to the gentlemen who have so strenuously opposed this measure, and who are the most prominent citizens of Savannah, suggested putting the registration in the hands of a commission. At that time those gentlemen refused to sign the bill, and the bill was referred to the committee without a dissenting vote, and the vote was very light indeed.

Some time ago Mr. Osborne, in a spirit of concession to the gentlemen who have so strenuously opposed this measure, and who are the most prominent citizens of Savannah, suggested putting the registration in the hands of a commission. At that time those gentlemen refused to sign the bill, and the bill was referred to the committee without a dissenting vote, and the vote was very light indeed.

The registration ticket was found in the hands of all of the workers about the polls except those who were working against the straight nominations. Those opposing the nominations were liberal in scattering tickets, but that liberality was used for nothing.

Of the opposition ticket there were two kinds and an abundance of both kinds were found at each of the seven voting places. One of the new tickets contained all of the regular nominees except Mr. Dodge, of the third ward. In the place of his name appeared the name of Mr. James G. Woodward. The other ticket read:

Citizens' Ticket—For Aldermen, H. T. Campbell, H. B. Boynton.

For Commissioners—First ward, M. P. Camp, Second ward, H. C. Sawtell, Third ward, J. G. Woodward, Fourth ward, W. J. Campbell, Fifth ward, John Welch, Sixth ward, G. G. Roy, Seventh ward, T. H. Miller.

The ticket, when it made its appearance, caused a great deal of surprise. None of the regular supporters of the ticket could account for it, and all of them denied all knowledge of it and appealed to the regular ticket.

The regular ticket came from a young man named Mr. Miller, who is a young man and his wife was a fine woman and made a good impression upon the jury.

Dr. H. C. Miller, while in the city, was taken ill and died. His wife, Mrs. Miller, is a widow and she is the mother of Mr. Miller's wife. She is a widow and she is the mother of Mr. Miller's wife.

Mr. M. M. McDermott, who comes this way preparing for the arrival of Charles Olcott, the socialist comedian, who is to speak at the Aragon, has made a very distinct impression here. He is a man who is well known and liked.

He is a man who is well known and liked.

He is a man who is well known and liked.

He is a man who is well known and liked.

He is a man who is well known and liked.

He is a man who is well known and liked.

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He is a man who is well known and liked.

He is a man who is well known and liked.

EVERY ONE ELECTED.

All the Nominees of the Primaries Went Through Safely.

THERE WAS SOME OPPOSITION

But the Voters Preferred the Straight Ticket, and Piled Up a Majority for It. How the Vote Stood.

Less than 1,000 votes were polled in the city election yesterday.

The registration was slightly over 3,000, but so slight was the interest in the result that less than one-third of the registered voters turned out to elect the ticket.

The table shows the result of the election in detail:

Ward	12	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Total
Albert Hobson, North Side	172	123	95	24	24	507
H. T. Imman, South Side	173	112	96	22	24	413
John A. Hobson, South Side	174	112	96	22	24	412
First Ward Councilman	175	112	96	22	24	403
S. M. Weld and Councilman	176	120	97	23	24	414
H. C. Swett and Councilman	177	112	97	23	24	405
Third Ward Councilman	178	112	97	23	24	405
J. G. Woodward and Councilman	179	100	98	20	24	392
Fourth Ward Councilman	180	112	98	20	24	392
John H. Weeden and Councilman	181	112	98	20	24	392
Sixth Ward Councilman	182	112	98	20	24	392
John E. Harman and Councilman	183	112	98	20	24	392
Seventh Ward Councilman	184	112	98	20	24	392
J. H. Miller	185	112	98	20	24	392

to turn out and vote. In this ward Mr. Camp, of the first, and Mr. Welch, of the fifth, received the heaviest vote, 97 each.

Early in the morning people began to turn out.

Early in the morning people began to turn out.

Early in the morning people began to turn out.

Early in the morning people

STOCKS VERY DULL.

The Industrials Furnish Nearly All the Day's Business.

SUGAR AND ELECTRIC SELL LOWER

Cotton Closes 8 to 9 Points Lower—Wheat Fractionally Higher—Corn Quite Strong.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The feature of the general market on the stock exchange today was dullness, only six stocks selling above ten thousand shares, and one other above five thousand. The four leading industrials, Atchison and St. Paul, did three-fifths of the entire business. The status of Atchison was again a source of interest. In conclusion, the cabied denial yesterday of President Reinhart not having by any means satisfied the street that everything was smooth sailing with the corporation of which he is the executive. The cable was used again today in an effort to get news of new developments, but without result, except late in the afternoon, that President Reinhart had sailed for home on the Teutonic today. Whether his mission, if he has any, was successful, he has not disclosed. The November earnings show a considerable compensative decrease, and had an unfavorable effect on both the stock and bonds. The stock, after an early advance of 1/4 per cent, fell off 1/2, with a final recovery of 1/4 per cent. Early in the day there was good buying in Sugar, which sent it up 1/2, but in this, which possibly desired to get the shares at a lower figure, put out rumors that the directors, who were about to meet, would not declare the regular dividends, and as a result a decline of 2% per cent was engineered. Upon the announcement of the dividends near the close of business, a recovery of 1/2 per cent followed. Sugar preferred declined 1/4 per cent on the day. Gold was held very strongly, the belief in an increase in the tax on spirits preventing any considerable amount of short selling and the uncertainty restricting the purchases. The stock fluctuated within a range of 1/2 per cent, and gained 1/4 per cent. Four ports clear \$1,803 bushels of wheat, 76,195 bushels of corn, 19,423 bushels of oats and 23,308 barrels of flour.

Total wheat and flour exports equal 180,000 bushels of wheat.

In provisions prices opened weak on hog receipts. There was a rally on buying by Wolf and Cudahy.

Cotton yesterday lost the advance of the day before, the market closing steady.

Liverpool was disappointing, not responding to our advance of yesterday.

In New York spot quotations were marked down 1/16 cent, making middling 7 1/16 cents, against 9 7/16 cents last year.

In Liverpool quotations were unchanged at 4%, against 5d last year.

Atlanta quotations were marked down 1/16 cent. Middling is now quoted at 7 3/16 cents, against 9 3/4 cents last year.

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.
The following are bid and asked quotations
STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½% 41	55	Atlanta & L. D. 108
Mo. 3½% 35	55	Atlanta & L. D. 108
to 40 years	55	Atlanta 4 1/2 99
N.Y. Ga. 4½% 105	110	Augusta 7 1/2 107
1915	105	108
Georgia 7s 1893 108%	110	108
Miss. 7s 1893 108%	105	108
Savannah 5s 100	102	Rome graded 104
Atlanta 8s 1898 117 1/2	112	Waterworks 6s 103
Atlanta 7s 1893 105	112	Bonds 93

RAILROAD BONDS	
Fri., Dec. 6, 1893	97 58
Mo. 1910	101 100
Mo. 1912	102 100
Cent. 1891-1911	101 100
Cent. Col. & St. L.	102 100
C. & O. 7s 1893	102 100
C. & O. 7s 1893	102 100
C. & O. 7s 1893	102 100
Pittsburg	105
Central & St. L.	100
Del. & Hudson	102
Del. & Hudson & W.	102
Dix. & C. F. & W.	102
Dix. & C. F. & W.	102
Dix. & C. F. & W.	102
East Tennessee	102
Erie	102
Mo. 1910	102
Mo. 1912	102
Mo. 1913	102
Mo. 1914	102
Mo. 1915	102
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Mo.	

BACK TO AFRICA.

**Twenty-Five Atlanta Darkies Will Leave
for the Land of the Sun.**

TICKETS ARE BOUGHT AND STAMPED

**Two Years Ago They Began to Save Money
for the Trip—Railroad News from
Local Offices and Abroad.**

"I'm lookin' fur de place whar yer buys
tix for Africa, sah—through tickets
fur Africa."

He was a model type of the old time southern darky, and as he spoke he leaned forward over the railing in the office of Mr. Dave Appler, the well-known Central railroad man, with an expression of eagerness and interest on his face. His name was Daniel Brown, and he is president of the Atlanta African Excursionists' Association.

The railroad men looked at the visitor in surprise.

"All the way to Africa?" one of them ventured to ask after a while.

"Yes, sah, down to Africa. Yer see, boss, dar's to buy us a swine. We done put up de money in de 'sociation, an' got word sum New York dat de tickets would be sent to Atlanta dis week. I'm lookin' fur de tickets ter take us over, don't see no boss, an' come in hear to see if dis is de place whar dey is ter come."

The darky's manner was funny on the first blush. Those in the office looked at each other and laughed. But there was such a tremor of anxiety in the darky's tone, and such an earnestness in his countenance as he stood there poorly clad and weather-beaten, his little sharp topped hat in his hand, and a big hickory stick under his arm, that it was evident on second thought that there must be something behind his strange inquiries.

To a Constitution reporter standing near the old man told the full story. He is really going to Africa. He is going to take a party of twenty-four colored citizens of Atlanta along with him. They will leave tomorrow.

The thing is fixed. There is no fake about it this time, sure, for the tickets have really been bought, the special car to take them to Savannah over the Central railroad has been ordered out, the baggage is packed and ready to be checked—there are no goings.

It seems that the members of the "society" as they term it, have been chipping in their nickels and dimes to this excursion fund for the past two years. They are some of Gaston's satellites. Gaston is the promoter of the great movement among the negroes of the south to go Africa, a movement which has not over this side the region of the south about two years ago.

Under his guidance the movement took shape in Atlanta more than a year ago, and many a dollar was subscribed by the darkies of this and other cities of the southern states to the fund that was vaguely understood to be a kind of benevolent fund that would grow bigger and bigger as the days grew warmer with the approach of summer and some day when the thing had grown to fabulous enormity all of them would awake from their dreams of sweet contemplation and take voyage on the good ship that would sail them safely some bright day in the sun of sunny old Africa, their fond motherland.

It needless to say that many of these dollars were checked off from time to time on the expense account of the "society," for all well regulated business has to have expense accounts. It is needless to say further that many of the colored folks who subscribe to the fund are doubtful by and by and pulled out. Thus the movement had its rise and its fall. Nothing has been heard from it lately.

The wonder is that even twenty-five stuck it out so good, paying in their little contributions from time to time to the fund and reveling in the fond dream of some day crossing over to the land where burn the sands and where live the kan garoo.

But they did, and they are going to Africa sure enough. Information was received at Mr. Appler's office yesterday from the New York office of the Central railroad company instructing him to issue the tickets for twenty-four colored tourists from Atlanta to New York via the Savannah steamship line. The money for the tickets has been put in the hands of the railroad people in New York and the special steamer to take the excursionists over to Africa will sail next week.

They will take their Christmas dinners in Africa! Think of it, in Africa!

It is a funny sight to look upon the types of excursionists that stood there in the Central railroad office yesterday. They were older than one would think, and when they go to Africa what will they do? Many of them were topped under the unfriendly touch of age and have the frosts from the almond tree on their brows. They were all poorly clothed, wearing trousers that bagged about their bony knees and coats with patches about the buttonholes and up and down the arm sleeves.

They are really in earnest about this business. Somebody asked them if they didn't think they would suffer from unending cravings for the Georgia watermelons over there in Africa, but didn't insist on an answer when he saw the joke grated so harshly upon the feelings of the poor darkies.

This won't be joked about it. They have been working hard for two whole years, practicing strictest economy in order that they might take this trip and go home to Africa to lay themselves down and die. How they have gone in order to put aside a few shillings and pennies for this fund! How they have worn rags and shod their feet in mud just for the sake of keeping unbroken this pretty dream now blooming into a reality!

The story is not without its pathetic side. They leave tomorrow and will go right through to New York in time to catch the first boat to Africa next week. They may there be no such thing as "no" boy in this business. They are going to Africa to live and die. When they shake the dust of America from their brogans it will be to get an eternal shine on the shores of Africa.

That Anti-Scalper Law.

There is a great deal of interest in the anti-scalper bill that is now pending before the Georgia legislature among the Atlanta railroad men.

Now all the railroad men want to see the law passed.

They have been fighting the scalpers all the past season and have inaugurated many movements looking to the complete destruction of the ticket brokerage business in this state.

Whatever becomes of the law in the legislature the railroads are determined to do all they can to break up the scalper system. They have done away with unlimited tickets, which was a death blow to the brokers of tickets and sooner or later will arrive at some plan by which the through ticket will require passengers to continue their journey to the extent of the ticket, thus taking from the scalpers another great advantage.

There was a strong pressure brought to bear in the committee room of the house

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely

pure and safe

It has the strength three times

the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MAJOR ARNOLD DEAD**An Influential Factor in Georgia's Material Development****PASSES AWAY RATHER UNEXPECTEDLY**

He Was the Secretary of the Piedmont Exposition Company, and a Man of Wonderful Activity.

Major Charles Arnold, one of Atlanta's best known citizens, died rather unexpectedly at his residence, No. 151 Richardson street, yesterday morning.

No announcement could possibly carry with it more genuine surprise than the information of Major Arnold's death. The record of his life is one of which manhood never walked the streets of this city. Though well advanced in years, Major Arnold was remarkably well preserved, and added to his life was that of a busy and energetic man.

He was capable of any amount of hard work and had wonderful powers of physical endurance. This is abundantly proven

by the block system works.

The new system is more expensive than the old one, cost of installation being greater, although the cost of maintenance is less.

A good deal of the danger through human fallibility is eliminated. A broken rail, which a tower man would never know anything about, is instantly reported by the signal, as is any other obstruction or interruption.

Local Railroad Gossip.

Mr. S. H. Hardwick, division passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville railroad, has returned from a business trip to New Orleans and points southwest.

Mr. James Farnsworth, division passenger agent of the East Tennessee, after an illness of several days, was at his desk yesterday again, much to the delight of his many friends.

Mr. Comer, receiver of the Georgia Central, and Mr. T. K. Scott, general manager of the Georgia railroad, were in the city yesterday attending to business for the company. It is said their conference had considerable bearing upon the rumors of a change of management of the Atlanta and West Point.

Rumors that Mr. Pope, the well-known secretary of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, will be made traffic manager of the Central, in place of Mr. Shellard, are still in the air. Mr. Pope, a native of the Western of Alabama, are still afloat, but cannot be affirmed, though they are not denied.

CITY NEWS.

CHURCH NOTICES FOR SUNDAY.—All notices for the services in the Sunday edition of The Constitution, relative to the different church services, should be sent to the office by 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Every church in the city is included in this provision and all must send in their announcements early.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—Major W. Clegg, who has charge of the Salvation Army in the south, will visit Atlanta on Thursday and Friday December 7th and 8th, and conduct special meetings in the Methodist Episcopal church on Marietta street as follows: Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock, "War Memory" meeting; Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock holiness meeting. Also at 7:30 o'clock p. m. an interesting lecture will be given, entitled "Slum Shelters and Rescue Work of the Salvation Army."

FUNERAL OF MR. CUNNINGHAM.—The funeral of Mr. Fred Cunningham, whose sad death occurred in this city on last Tuesday, took place from the residence of Mr. L. H. Ansley on Nelson street yesterday morning. The funeral was very largely attended.

TRAINS NOW RUN THROUGH.—Information was obtained from the railway mail service yesterday that through trains are now running to Brunswick and other points in southeast Georgia without interruption. All of the tumultuous scenes have been discontinued, the yellow fever course having subsided and no further danger arising from that source, being apprehended.

FROM THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN.—The funeral of Mr. Horace Powers, whose death occurred last Tuesday afternoon, was held at the Central Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The floral offerings were quite beautiful and a number of friends and acquaintances were present.

MISS McCONNELL'S DEATH.—At an early hour yesterday morning Miss M. E. McConnell, after an illness of two weeks, died at her home in the residence of Mr. H. N. Hurtell, Rev. W. R. McConnell and Miss M. E. McConnell are invited to attend the funeral of the latter from St. Luke's cathedral this Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Westview.

MASSON'S DEATH.—At 11:30 a. m. yesterday morning, Mr. Masson, a vestryman of St. Philip's church, Major Arnold carried his individuality with him into the affairs of the church and was an eminent factor in matters of religion and church government.

The church, therefore, of which he was a member will feel the bereavement of his sad and unexpected death.

Sketch of His Life.—Major Arnold at the time of his death was in the sixty-third year of his age.

He was not a native of this country, but was born at Braun, Germany. The impression of the German nationality was strongly impressed upon his character and habits, and he never lost, at any rate, his visible connection and relationship to his fatherland.

This country was just on the verge of civil war when Major Arnold crossed the Atlantic and cast his fortunes with the citizens of the South. He first settled in Chicago and spent a number of years in that vigorous and enterprising American city. His last official position before leaving Chicago was that of cashier in one of the leading banks of that city.

Since coming to Atlanta Major Arnold has actively identified himself with the development of the city. Every stroke of his pen has been in the interest of Georgia's material welfare, and from a human standpoint it would seem that his life could ill be spared.

Major Arnold at the time of his death, was also the president of the Georgia Hedge Company. As a skillful accountant he had no superior and figures were as natural to him as the air of respiration.

The passing of this good man to his higher spiritual reward will be sadly mourned, and in the days to come his untiring genius will be sorely missed.

The following, composing the vestry of St. Philip's church, will act as an honorary escort and will meet at the rectory at 2:30 o'clock to conduct the funeral: Mr. E. Walker, Mr. J. W. Hussey, Mr. H. J. Peir, Dr. C. C. Olmsted, Dr. George H. Noble, Mr. George R. DeSaussure, Mr. Arnold Broyles and Mr. L. L. McCleskey.

COLONEL JOHNSTON ENTERTAINED.—Colonel Richard C. Johnston was entertained at dinner Friday afternoon at the Commercial Club. He was the special guest of Messrs. Anton Koutz, Ed Peters and Colquitt Carter, all of whom old friends and pupils of the distinguished author. Colonel Johnston is one of the oldest living writers of the South's former civilization and is continuing his pen in the pursuit of his art.

THE MOORE MEMORIAL.—The revival services at the Moore Memorial church are still in progress. Rev. R. A. Bowman, who has been the pastor of the First Christian church in this city, is a preacher of wonderful eloquence and power. Large congregations have flocked to hear him and his preaching of the gospel has resulted in much good. Every one should hear him graced so harshly upon the feelings of the poor.

THE STORY IS NOT WITHOUT ITS PATHETIC SIDE.—They leave tomorrow and will go right through to New York in time to catch the first boat to Africa next week. They may there be no such thing as "no" boy in this business. They are going to Africa to live and die. When they shake the dust of America from their brogans it will be to get an eternal shine on the shores of Africa.

Colonel Johnston Entertained.

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There was a strong pressure brought to bear in the committee room of the house

BANGS CALLED IN.

Fashions in Hair Dressing Tend Toward Softly Waved Locks.

One of the most notable changes in fashion this season is that which effects the dressing of the hair.

The "fringe" had been gradually giving way to softly waved bandeaux and the bandeaux are creeping gradually lower down until the result seems imminent to the puffed and waved bandeaux to be seen in the capitals of Jenny Lind taken along in the fifties.

To young and delicate faces the style has an agreeable piquancy and quaintness, but to women past their first youth or with strong coarse features the bang has a softening effect much to be desired.

The other style now gaining favor and one becoming to round faces with low foreheads is to roll back the hair from the forehead loosely in a twist that is lost in the light coils and puffs arranged in the middle of the forehead.

In this style of coiffure the front hair is parted off on either side and twisted in the old-fashioned way into two rolls.

Albion Free Press: While everybody else is showing "hard times," the farmer points to his economy and hard work during the past year and lots of fat, plump houses and corncribs as the result. We'll all be happy in

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR COLDS CUTS BRUISES SPRAINS SORE THROAT CATARRH AND AFTER SHAVING

FOR COLD CUTS BRUISES SPRAINS SORE THROAT CATARRH AND AFTER SHAVING

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DAY AND NIGHT.

The House Decides Upon Morning, Afternoon and Evening Sessions.

THE SCHOOLBOOK LAW IS SHELVED

After a Hard Fight the Constitutional Convention Bill Was Doomed—The Marion Reformatory Bill Passed.

It is strictly business with the house just now.

The members have awakened to a realizing consciousness of the fact that they have but a few days left, and are simply head over heels in unfinished legislation. Accordingly a motion was introduced in the morning session that, for the balance of the week, both afternoon and evening sessions be held.

Some of the statesmen looked a little glum at this proposition, but nobody had the temerity to oppose it, and it went through with feeble affirmative.

In the course of the day a good many measures of interest, and some of genuine importance, were acted upon.

The bitterest fight was upon the schoolbook bill of Mr. West, of Lowndes, and for a time things were decidedly lively upon the floor. It was an old legislative bugbear, and was put into its little grave this time just as it has been for four consecutive sessions in the past.

The constitutional convention bill, introduced by Mr. Reagan, was the subject of another spirited discussion, but the fates were against it also, and the eloquence of his projector and friends proved to be love's labor lost.

The bill of Mr. Graham, of Appling, acted upon late in the afternoon, is a measure of great interest, which will probably be a decided star. It substitutes a general game law for the special regulations on the subject which have heretofore prevailed in the several counties. The bill passed after some opposition.

At the night session, Mr. King's bill providing for amendments to the city charter, passed. This provides for the election by the people of a city treasurer, the chief marshal, the engineer, city attorney, tax collector, comptroller, sexton and commissioner of public works.

Much to the regret of those who like a little excitement now and then, Colonel Smith, of Gwinnett, arrived too late to call up his justly celebrated shad resolution for reconsideration.

THE W. AND A. Right of Way.

At the opening of the session, Upson, in dispute on the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad was taken up immediately after the reading of the resolution. The resolution provides that the governor appoint a commission to thoroughly investigate all claims and disputes and effect, if possible, a settlement of the same.

Mr. Allen addressed the house in behalf of the state, and explained what it was. He laid particular stress upon the fact that the settlements authorized were only provisional and would be ratified by the next general assembly.

Mr. Harrison, of Quitman, spoke in favor of the measure, as did Mr. Veach of Bartow, and on a vote it was passed.

Uniform Schoolbooks.

The first special order of the session was the bill of Mr. West, of Lowndes, to establish a uniform system of books for the schools, and to organize a book commission.

The bill provides for the creation of a book commission consisting of the state board of education, the chancellor of the state university, one superintendent of a local school system and three practical educators.

This commission is to be responsible for bids from publishing houses for supplying all given textbooks for the period of five years. Two prices shall be named—the selling and the mailing price—and both shall be printed on the cover of the books. The books of the publishing house whose bid is accepted shall be solely used in the schools of the state. The balance of the bill particularly details of bond, etc., and of payment of commission.

Mr. West spoke in behalf of the measure, which had been reported back to the house with a recommendation that it do not pass. He said that the passage of the bill would result in saving the state from \$125,000 to \$200,000 per year, and save the state from other states that had adopted similar systems.

At the conclusion of Mr. West's address an amendment was offered by Mr. Arnold that any teacher may at the expense of the pupil employ any special textbooks.

Colonel Ham, as chairman of the committee on education, had twenty minutes in which to close the debate, and he turned however to Mr. McDonald, of Gwinnett, who made a strong speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Sears, of Webster, followed in an able argument on similar lines. Colonel Ham then took the floor. He denied emphatically that the bill was in the interest of the public school system, and proposed a bill to a vote of the people whether or not such a reformatory should be established.

The bill was merely to give the privilege of erecting such institutions to those counties that so desired.

Mr. Martin drew a strong and pitiful picture of the condition of children now confined with older malefactors in the chain-gangs throughout the state, and urged the house to take this step toward their reformation instead of their confirmation if crime.

Upon final vote the measure was passed. Ayes 91, nays 0.

TO PAY THE PRINTER.

The bill which came under consideration at the evening session was that of Mr. Hogan, of Lincoln, to abolish the monthly teachers' institute. Mr. Roddenberry of Thomas, offered a substitute to the effect that teachers attending the annual institutes receive no pay while in attendance upon the same. Otherwise it did not change the bill.

THE STATE REFORMATORY BILL.

The bill which provided for a constitutional convention was the next business before the house. The bill, which has been heretofore fully explained, provides that the question of holding the convention be submitted to the people at the next general election. At the same time, it is to be voted on whether or not the convention is defeated the delegates will be notified that no convention will be held, but if it receives a majority the delegates are to assemble in convention on the first Wednesday in June, next.

The bill further provides that, in the event of the convention being held, the constitution which it prepares be submitted to the people for ratification at the next general election thereafter. It also authorizes an appropriation of \$25,000 to cover the expenses of the convention. The bill was put to a vote and lost, a vote of 59 to 92.

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THE STATE REFORMATORY BILL.

The bill then entered upon the consideration of Mr. Martin's state reformatory bill, and as it involved an appropriation it went into session as a committee of the whole with Mr. Veach in the chair. The provisions of the bill which have been very generally discussed are for the establishment of a committee of three, who, in conjunction with the governor and comptroller general will act in the selection of a site for a reformatory. This shall be suitable for farm purposes and the cost not to exceed \$10,000. Stock and implements are to be purchased and suitable buildings erected. The whole is not to cost over \$10,000. A further provision is to be devoted to the maintenance of the institution until it becomes self-supporting.

The bill specifies the duties of the commissioners in visiting the reformatory and seeing to the maintenance of discipline. It provides that the inmates shall be humanely treated and that any officer guilty of unlawful violence upon any of them may be prosecuted for assault. The salary of the superintendent is fixed at \$10,000, and he is authorized to dispose of the products of the farm.

THE CONCLUSION OF MR. MARTIN'S ADDRESS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Martin's address Mr. Putnam, of Turner, moved that the bill be read a second time and report progress, to sit again on the 3rd.

IN LEGISLATIVE HALLS.

Senator Clarence Wilson made an eloquent speech upon the jury exemption bill, sustaining the report of the committee which was adverse to the bill removing all exemptions. His speech was a strong pre-

next morning. This was put to vote and passed.

A number of senate bills were then read for the first and second times.

The King Bill.

The bill by Mr. King, of Fulton, to amend the charter of Atlanta so as to include the ground occupied by the new waterworks station in the corporate limits for police purposes was read. The bill also provides that the city treasurer shall be hereafter elected by the people and likewise the chief, marshal, tax collector, sexton and commissioner of public works. Also where unintentional errors had been made in advertising for building sewers or other local improvements, the parties affected should have a right trial as to what the extent of the benefits may be, and if exceeding cost of improvements the amount should be returned to the property owners.

Several amendments were agreed to, leaving the bill as above.

The measure was put to vote and unanimously passed.

The house then adjourned.

ON JURY EXEMPTIONS.

The Senate Discusses This Important Question.

The jury question was thoroughly argued in the senate yesterday. The question came up on the adverse report of the bill of Mr. Persons, which proposed to do away with all jury exemptions except officers of the court, physicians, pilots, railroad engineers, ministers and school teachers.

The bill is one of the most important bills ever introduced in the legislature. It recommends the bills to amend the incorporation of the towns of Trenton and Ocoee. It recommends that the bill to amend section 473 of the code do not pass.

The committee on military affairs reported back the bill for a naval militia with a recommendation that it pass.

THE Ubiquitous Shad.

Shortly after the opening of the morning session Colonel Smith, of Gwinnett, arrived. He was followed by friends who had detained him in the committee and subsequently when he rose to move to the incorporation of the towns of Trenton and Ocoee. He recommended that the bill to amend section 473 of the code do not pass.

The committee on military affairs reported back the bill for a naval militia with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Persons moved to disagree to the adverse report of the committee. He supported his motion in a strong and forceful speech, in which he argued that the most numerous exemptions in the bill were due to so many exemptions. He knew, he said, that it would be claimed that this bill is a blow to the militia of the state, but he argued that it was not. Nobody was more friendly to the militia companies of Georgia or appreciated more fully the good work they do than he. He felt, though, that the jury exemption business was greatly abused, and he believed his bill would be of great benefit to the courts and to the people.

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MACON'S LIBRARY.

The Cultured Citizens Show a commendable interest in it.

BURGLARY LAID ON A WELL-KNOWN MAN

His Victim, However, Will Not Prosecute and He Is Allowed to Go, the Goods Being Restored.

Macon, Ga., December 6.—(Special)—There is no institution in Macon in which the people feel more proud than the public library. It is a splendid institution and would be a credit to any city in the south.

Some time ago the Library Association incurred an indebtedness of several hundred dollars, and as the expenses were at that time greater than the income, the future prospects were a little gloomy. But the library's days of struggle have passed.

The friends of the library, President Huguenin shows that within the past eleven months the debt has been reduced from \$1,700 to \$350, and that the income is now greater than the expenses. Over 100 members have been added. Three entertainments have been given and have proved quite a success.

A president and new board of directors are to be elected December 11. All members of the library are entitled to vote at this election. There will be a meeting of the members for the purpose of nominating officers in the library parlor December 7th, at 12 o'clock m.

The friends, members and retiring board of officers are making an appeal to the people of Macon to contribute to a fund sufficient to cancel the \$350 due on the old debt, so that the association will enter the new year free from all encumbrance.

A House Robbed.

Detective Ford did a clever piece of work this morning, and if his discoveries were to correct a well known white man of good reputation stands in a different light before the public, at least would if the story was given out.

This morning about 4:30 o'clock some one alleged to have been a white man, entered a residence on Pine street and purloined several valuable articles and made his escape. The case was placed in the hands of Detective Ford, and in a few hours he recovered the articles and returned them to their owners.

The man whom the detective charged with theft will not be prosecuted, to keep down a sensational suit. The owner of the stolen goods said that all she wanted was her property, and it being returned, she was satisfied.

The detectives are complaining that this is too often the case, and that it is impossible to break up burglary and stealing unless the guilty parties are made to suffer the penalty of the law.

Not Horace Powers.

The friends of Mr. Horace Powers, the well-known and popular son of Hon. Virgil Powers, of this city, desire it stated that the telegram printed here this morning giving account of the death of Horace Powers in Atlanta yesterday is a mistake.

The deceased was an uncle of Mr. Horace Powers and the latter gentleman, his friends state with much pleasure, is alive healthy and prosperous.

Tomorrow the Last Day.

At 10 o'clock Thursday night the city registration books close. There is considerable hustling among the various candidates today and things are quite lively in a political way.

THE COMMITTEE REPORTS

Its Substitute for the Resolutions on National Issues

Chairman Hodge, of the house committee on state of the republic, reported yesterday morning that committee's substitute for the various sets submitted to them. The report is practically the Bacon resolutions. The committee did not come up for consideration, but these resolutions will doubtless pass without any material opposition. They are as follows:

Whereas, great financial distress has prevailed throughout the country for the past two years to such an extent as to demonstrate the necessity of the inauguration of a policy which will be best for the interest of the entire people of the United States, and the creation of an ample circulating medium uncontrollable by any one class,

Whereas, the immediate prospect of a return to the original democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only, necessitates an equitable substitute for the protective tax heretofore adopted; and

Therefore, for the senate and house of representatives of the state of Georgia, not assuming to usurp the functions of those upon whom is laid the duty of federal legislation, but exercising nevertheless the privilege sanctioned by time-honored custom of expressing their views upon those matters within federal control which intimately affect the well-being, prosperity and happiness of the people, do resolve,

That we hold it to be the interest of the people of the United States, that the government of the United States should coin both gold and silver as the money of final payment without discrimination against either metal;

2. That we believe that the restriction of the coining of silver, and the striking of the silver coin from the class of money of final payment, would be destructive to the great material interests of the country and paralyzing to the industries of the masses of people in the great and inevitable depreciation of values of property; and that far from being the previous wrong to the debtor classes whose losses have been based upon the confidence in the continued existence of both gold and silver coin as the money of final payment in which their debts must be discharged.

3. That we hold that there should be no limit to the coining of either gold or silver by the government, which would be less than the right of the people and the mines of the United States, and that in the vast territory of this country, with its rapidly increasing development and with its great population and their widely extending business, there is ample field for the absolute and legitimate use of all such metal and coinage in the business demands which will thus be laid upon it.

4. That inducing in no spirit of criticism, but on the contrary, recognizing the honest differences of opinion which have existed upon this most vital issue, and looking solely to the future and the momentous consequences which wait upon the action of congress in this matter, we do hereby request our representatives in congress are requested to use all honorable means speedily to provide for the restoration of silver to the constitutional place in the currency of this republic, and we invoke, at the hands of those upon whom is laid the responsibility of its decision, the wise determination of the coining of both gold and silver and the future equality of both gold and silver coin as the money of final payment, to the end that future prosperity and development of the country may be assured.

5. That we hold it to be the constitutional right of the several states to enact their own banking laws, and that banking corporations within their borders shall be empowered to issue bank bills for circulation among their people for the necessary transaction of their business, and that there is no constitutional right in the general government to lay upon the states a prohibition against the exercise of such right, or to restrain, limit or control the exercise of such right.

6. That we hold that the national bank which gives exclusively the right to issue bank bills, and prohibits loans to be made by them upon real estate as a security and practically denies to the state the right to charter banks of issue by which loans could be made upon real estate as a security, is a great injustice to the large class of citizens whose prosperity consists chiefly in real estate.

7. That we hold that taxation, whether direct or indirect, is only justified as a means of raising revenue for the support of the government, and that therefore, customs duties should be laid for the purpose of revenue only.

8. That we favor the imposition of a general government of an income tax which

shall be so graduated that the chief burden shall be laid upon large incomes exceeding \$10,000, and reserved for an ordinary comfortable living.

9. That we request our senators and representatives in congress, by their vote and influence, to endeavor to make effective the principles herein declared, by legislation to be enacted by the congress of the United States.

STARTS WITH A HURRAH.

Westerners Propose to Build a Long Railroad by Public Tax.

Topeka, Kans., December 6.—(Special)—A grand stride has been made here toward cementing the greatly desired commercial union between the south and the west. The initiating steps have been taken for the construction of a line of railroads connecting the West, passing through the Gulf of Mexico. An informed meeting of the Nebraska legislature, held its third session here tonight. The Lincoln convention declared that the scheme was practicable and desirable. This meeting is to devise a plan of campaign and ways and means. It has been equal to the emergency. Topeka, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota. The road is to be built by the people of these states and paid for in five years by a tax that will be less than the difference of cost in the five hundred miles haul to the gulf, and the thousand miles haul to the Atlantic seaboard on the products of the great producing region of the interior basin. It is to be built at a rate for the people until the government shall assume control.

Copenhagen capitalists have already built several vessels for the trade and are building more. This will widen the market for the proposed. Thousands of letters endorsing the project are pouring in upon Governor Lowell and Major Close, both of whom declare their belief in the project and its ultimate success.

The third party need not expect much support from the eighth district.

THEIR COTTON GONE.

Patrons of the Alliance Warehouse Were Badly Treated.

CAPTAIN O'FARRELL ELECTED MAYOR

A Railroad Train Covered with Snow Gives Athens a Glimpse of Winter. Farmers' Clubs to Meet.

Athens, Ga., December 6.—(Special)—Reverend Rucker, of the Farmers' Warehouse, has estimated the probable loss of the company through a recent defalcation of \$5,000. The liabilities of the company are \$10,000; assets \$5,000. The farmers who have deposited their cotton there will hardly get over 50 cents on the dollar. A great many customers, after having given positive instructions for their cotton to be held, now find that it has all been sold. The most important contents had been burned.

The alliance difficulty has already greatly weakened the third party and the Farmers' Alliance in this section of the state. "If our officers can't manage a little one-horse cotton warehouse what in the devil could they do if they got control of the government?" one disgusted farmer pertinently asked today.

The third party need not expect much support from the eighth district.

The Municipal Election.

The regular election of the municipal officers was postponed by the democratic primary November 24th, took place today. The poll was a light one, as there were of course no independent candidates, and the following regularly nominated candidates were elected:

Mayor—W. D. O'Farrell.

Aldermen—First ward, Robert Chappell, short term; J. M. Barry, full term; second ward, J. M. Booth; third ward, G. H. Yancey; fourth ward, J. Y. Carters.

They will be installed the first week in January.

NEWS NOTES

A meeting of the farmers of Clarke and adjoining counties, is called for Tuesday, December 12th, at the courthouse, this city, for the purpose of discussing agriculture.

The Seaboard Air-Line vestibule train passed through Athens this morning en route for Atlanta covered with snow, which had fallen upon the tracks as passed through North Carolina last night.

The Emanuel church of Athens issued today the first number of a new church paper called "The Pious Kaleidoscope." It is a weekly newspaper, the work of Emanuel church, published under the direction of Rev. R. M. W. Black, the rector. Mr. C. P. Wilcox, Jr. is the efficient business manager. The paper is well worth reading.

The Daily Banner is preparing to issue a big trade issue on December 12th. It will be a beauty.

Mr. Bryan B. Bower, Jr., has been elected to the Demosthenian Society—in-chief of The Georgia University Magazine for the second term. With his accustomed energy he is sure to improve the present excellent monthly publication of The University.

A football game between the University freshmen and the Emory college sophomores is being arranged for Saturday week.

TONIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A Superb Musical Programme at the Y. M. C. A.

In the course of the Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association tonight one of the most delightful musical entertainments of the year will be rendered.

No lover of this bewitching art should miss an opportunity of hearing this brilliant trio of musicians that will charm the audience which is sure to be on hand tonight.

Madame Anna S. Werner is one of the most distinguished musicians in the city. Her voice is much sought after under the most eminent masters of the old world, she has all of that perfected grace that culture gives to merit of the highest order. Madame Werner has spent the last two years in Germany and England, and still delighted her large audience is but a trifle of expression and one that will be so pronounced by those who are captivated by her rich moods tonight.

The other two members of the trio, Mrs. Mary Maiden and Mr. Gustave Pringnitz, both of whom are brilliant artists, will contribute their talents to the occasion, and their entertainment, as a whole, from a critical, as well as a pleasure-producing, standpoint, will be one of the most excellent ever rendered in this city.

The entertainment tonight, with reserved seats, can be obtained from the association. Quite a number have been sold already and from the present outlook the hall will be crowded.

No one should miss the entertainment tonight!

Nervous Dyspepsia.

Senator James F. Pierce, of New York, writes:

"For the past two years I have suffered very much from an aggravated form of nervous dyspepsia. I have resorted to various remedial agents, deriving but little benefit. A few months since a friend of mine suggested the trial of ALLCOCK'S PORTO PLASMA. Following the directions of the manufacturer, I have been using the same with the happiest effects. To those similarly afflicted let me suggest the manner of their use. I place one over my stomach, one over the hepatic region, and one on my back. The result is excellent. From the day I commenced the use I have been slowly but surely improving, and am quite confident that by continuing it I shall again be restored to my accustomed health."

Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

purchased before Christmas will be exchanged afterward without additional cost. Headquarters for the U. S., 12 Whitehall street.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation.

It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

AUCTION

A. T. A. Shelton's new stables, corner Mitchell and Morris Streets, were recently received several loads of Kentucky and Tennessee horses to be sold at auction or private sale. Also two loads well-broken Texas horses and two loads fine mules just received.

F. J. STILSON,

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Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods. Fair dealings and bottom prices.

OUR DOUBLE-BREasted BLACK CHEVIOT SUITS
ARE NOT AS EXPENSIVE AS LAW SUITS
ONLY \$12.50 a Suit
Eiseman & Weil
One-Price Clothiers and Furnishers
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Xmas Near

The holiday air pervades the streets. Every day we lend additional charm to the Kaleidoscope by sending forth a great army of well dressed and delighted men, boys and children—such a display as ours—the choicest of wearables. The nearer to us the bigger your dollars get. People of stylish taste know this. The manner in which OUR stock and THEIR taste meet, explains our great sales of Suits, Overcoats, Hats and Furnishings. If you'll try on the Clothes well'll do the rest.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.

38 WHITER



It Will Pay You
To Inspect
Our Window
This Week.
MAIER & BERKELE,
31 Whitehall Street.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is cold weather. It's freezing here and everywhere. You need something to keep you warm. My Chest Protectors will do it—will ward off colds and the "grip." The Protectors cost very little, and will last a long time. If they do not suit you, I have Hot-Water Bottles at a small cost. They are good to warm you in different ways. If you have a pain or cramp a Hot-Water Bottle will drive it away. A Hot-Water Bottle is absolutely indispensable in a well-regulated family. Take, for instance, persons who are suffering from disease, especially those forms of delicate disease peculiar to men and women and are private in their nature. Such diseases, if not attended to at once, often cause untold misery; if taken at once and treated by peri and other physicians, which would be generally avoided. Dr. Hirsch & Co., the eminent specialists of this city, are considered to be the leading and most successful in the treatment and cure of all such diseases. If you place your case into their hands you can rest assured of satisfactory results and an honest opinion given of your trouble.

Cases not cured or improperly treated by other physicians especially solicited.

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Dr. Hirsch & Co., 11 Fort St. W., Detroit, Mich.

Sept 28—Qm ther sat

State and County Tax Books are now open for paying tax. Pay at once and save costs.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intends S. S. Sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

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